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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Why Is a Turkey Called a Turkey?

As a matter of contemporaneous human interest, we copy from our esteemed con- rounds it. It is well known that the English temporary, the Washington Evening Times, racehorse is the product of very close bre dthe subjoined piece of philological information:

" Way the turkey is called a turkey has been much riages, are believed to cause such mental discussed without reaching any definite conclusion. One theory is that the turkey named himself by his peculiar cluck, which sounds like 'turk, turk, turk.'

The turkey cock named himself gobbler when he said "gobble, gobble, gobble," but the connection of his alleged cluck or call of "turk, turk, turk" with the nomenclature of the bird is merely a fanciful supposition which was once put forth by a writer in Notes and Queries.

Another far-fetched explanation refers to the deep-rel color of his wattles: Turkeythe English racehorse had similar results? red, hence turkey. This may be dismissed along with the other theory. Both are unsatisfactory and unnecessary.

When this glorious American bird, second only to the bald-hended eagle in the affections of the people, and on certain occasions perhaps even more beloved because more edible, was introduced to the notice of Europe in the first half of the Sixteenth cen- are practically done as racers. He retury, it received various names indicative gards sprint running for man or aniof a remote geographical origin. It was mals as bad, for the reason that the disvery strange and very foreign; and it was variously styled cock or hen of India, cock or hen of Calicut, and Turkey-cock or Turkey-hen. In English usage Turkeycock or Turkey-hen has been shortened to turkey. In French the coq d'Inde and the poule d'Inde have become respectively dindon and dinde, that is to say turkey, male and female. The obvious derivation of dinde sufficiently proves the parallel derivation of turkey in the English.

The word Turkey itself, in the geographical sense as relating to the country of the Osmanlis or Ottomans, is not Turkish, but Persian. "Turk" applied to the inhabitants of a vast region of central Asia, and ago to an alien soil, show a valuable pedisome fantastic philologists refer its origin gree which has not deteriorated in the to TURK, a son of JAPHETH, registered as TIRAS in the generations of NOAH according to the King James version. But although Turkey is Persian, OMAB KHAYYAM in animals are mischievous, they must be never knew this estimable bird; else he Very much aggravated in the human race, might have sung:

" The Carver carves, nor pauseth he to see Whether the hungry guest contented be Dark meat or white, what matter to the Knife?

And, plattered Fowl, what matters it to Thee? "A lily siice from off thy starboard bow, A chunk of deeper hue cut anyhow;

To-DAY is here, To-MORROW may not come-Oh, either help were happiness enow.

Take it as you get it, and give thanks all the same.

Heredity Illustrated by the English

The question. What do we inherit from our parents? was recently discussed in an Committee on Foreign Relations without Illuminating way at the Newcastle-upon-Type Royal infirmary by Dr. Thomas of this committee, in the order of their OLIVER, professor of physiology at the standing, are: Newcastle College of Medicine. An interesting feature of the lecture was the proof of the transmissibility of certain parental qualities adduced from the history of the English racehorse.

No horse that was not a thoroughbred ever won the Derby. Curzon, who was a halfbree , all but succeeded in becoming the cans. exception to the rule, but he just failed: he ran second in the Derby of 1895. It is a significant act that nearly every winner of the great races last year was a descendant of St. Simon, who did not run in the Derby because his breeder died while the horse was a yearling, but who beat the death of Mr. HOBART. Derby winner of his year. From first to last St. Simon was an unbeaten horse. He won easily his last race at High Gosforth Park as a three-year-old, shortly after which he retired with a splendid constitution to the stud. During this first six years at the stud he begat stock that won no fewer than 222 races, collectively valued at \$1,100,000. Other sires have not equalled. but have approached him in distinction. Among these may be mentioned The Baron. who fifty years ago was the sire of Stockwell and Rataplan, animals more valuable in the stud than on the course. Stockwell was the sire of Doncaster, who was the sire of Bend Or, who was the sire of Ormonde, who was the sire of Orme, by whom was begotten Flying Fox, who won the Derby in 1899. Here we have a line of famous racehorses, which, like that of St. Simon, goes directly beck to the Darley Arabian, the father of the best blood in the racehorses of to-day. On the maternal side the strain can be traced back to the Godolphin Barb, another sire who has contributed to the production of the distinguished breed.

as regards - peed in the case of the racehor e? Dr. OLIVE: does not agree with those experts who assert that the best mares Mayor Quincy, and the outcome was so disare the best horses. He concedes that mal that it was abandoned by Mayor HART. probably a mare at two years old is better Mayor Quincy set up a city printing t an a horse at that age, just as girls reach office, an ice department, an electric dematurity earlier than boys; he thinks, partment and a general repair shop. Therehowever, that mates deteriorate more q ickly than horses, and, on the whole, cent, more than when done by private com the with them unfavorably as threeyear-olds. He points out that the Derby is open to both sexes; yet during 120 years York printing plant would cost nearly a epoch-making tragedy occurred. only three mares have won that race, million dollars. namely, i leanor in 1801, Blink Bonnie in 1857, and Shotover in 1882. It may be said various firms engaged in printing rates that mares are place at a disadvantage less than those paid by the general public as regards the Derby, which is run in the in the ordinary course of business, while month of May, when mares are not in the the charges made to the city by the Bosbest physical health and spirits. The ton municipal printing office were nearly mares' month is September, when the double those which are now paid by this St. Leger is run Here, then, is a race in city for its printing. For instance, the which mares and horses compete on equal cost for printing the city law briefs was to Nevertheless, since 1776, the year the city of Boston nearly double that which in which t at race was established, mares it was to the city of New York during the have nly won 23 times out of 104, same period of time. The establishment It seems, therefore, that, bot in the of a municipal printing office in this city Derby and the St. Leger, the greatest would be a costly experiment for the taxspeed has been attained b horses, and payers, and its only purpose would be to not by marcs. We need not say that, establish an asylum for workmen, comin the breeding of racehorses, it is abso- petent and incompetent, who found favor lutely necessary that the greatest care with the officials. should be taken to mate sires of repute | Under the system now in vogue in with mares that are also well bred and this city, the men employed in the to the genius! for catching the ear of the distinguished as racers. An example of city printing office, except when at

How do the sexes differ from one another

such a mare was Beeswing, born in 1833, work on municipal contracts, work for who began to run when she was two years nine hours a day, but in the city printold, and continued to run until she was ling office, eight hours' labor only would be nine years old. She ran in 64 races, and necessary in order to secure the same won 51 times, many of the races being wages, and this alone would add over 11 over two miles in length. She became per cent, to the cost of production. A the dam of Newminster, who won the St. Government or municipal printing office has Le er Newminster became the sire of never been able to turn out work of the Hermit, who won the Derby, while Hermit | first quality or at the market cost. The Govwas the sire of St. Blaise, who also won ernment Printing Office in Washington costs the Derby. Such facts render it Indisthe country millions of dollars annually. putable that, so far as racchorses are con- In New York nearly all the official printing cerned, the qualities that make them is done during three months in the year famous, upon which a high money value before the court terms open in September, is placed, are inherited. What shall we before taxes are paid in October and before say, then, of Weismann's theory that the election is held in November. During acquired characters are not transmitted? , the succeeding nine months there is com-Otiven answers that, even if it be conparatively little city printing needed, and coded that the germ plasm alone is transmit- | as a consequence of this the whole " municte !, there is yet implanted in the nucleus of . ipal printing " plant and the whole staff of "official printers" would be idle. It is the cell a tendency to variation. The structnot seriously proposed by any one that the ure of the germ plas , thus susceptible to variation, cannot but 'e influenced by the city should go into printing except for character of the protoplasm that sur- official work and the opportunity which private concerns, now working for the city, have of utilizing their facilities for general business during the dull months of each ing in and in. in the human family, too close inbreeding, or consanguineous mar- | year could not be counted upon. and physical defects in the offspring as deaf-mutism, insanity and various ner-

vous disorders. Dr. OLIVER is one of

ever there are defects in the parents or

in the family, the marriage of first cousins

tensification of these def ets in the children.

But, if close inbreeding in the human

family is bad, why has not this form of

breeding carried on for so many years in

As a matter of fact, there are many who

believe that the English racehorse of to-

day is degenerate; not in speed for short

OLIVER, for his part, has no doubt that the

horses are run too young: for, by the time

they reach four years of age, many of them

tance is covered at an excessive speed from

the start to the finish, and, consequently,

To sprint running, coupled with the cumu-

lative effects of close inbreeding are at-

tributed the greater delicacy of consti-

tution, the diminished resistance to cold

and the loss of staying power remarked in

the racehorse of to-day. English breeders

feel, it seems, that fresh infusion of

blood is necessary and that this can

be attained by the mating of an

English sire, say, with a pure-bred

dam brought from America or Australia,

descendants amid far-off surroundings.

Passing from horses to men, Dr. OLIVER

insists that, if the effects of inbreeding

when there is a family history of phthisis.

What is inherited, indeed, i not so much

the disease itself as a susceptibility to it;

sistance. He is convinced that, on human-

itary grounds alone, consumptives should

marriages are regulated, not by reason,

The death of Senator Davis leaves the

All of these statesmen are good Ameri-

merce, and a member of that on Appro-

priations. His term will expire next March.

upon the question of his reelection.

The Illinois Legislature has yet to pass

Senator Longe has nearly a full term

before him. His previous service on the

Committee on Foreign Relations has

strengthened by experience his natural

aptitude for that special post. His energy

is equal to his talent. His familiarity with

is excelled by that of no man in public life.

There could be no present arrangement

more satisfactory to the country or better

calculated to promote American interests

in international affairs than one by which

the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE should

assume the responsibilities from which

The City and Its Printing.

There has been some parade, recently, of

opinions in favor of the municipality en-

tering into the printing business by estab-

The city of New York now obtains from

death has released Cushman K. Davis.

of optimism usually prevails.

Senator FRYE of Maine

Senator CULEOM of lillso

Senator FORAKER of Oblo.

Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator CLARK of Wyoming.

subjects the heart to an inordinate strain

distances, but in other particulars. Dr

In the light of experience, there can be no possible excuse for this city, already overburdened with taxation, engaging in a business which, hitherto, has always been many observers who assert that, wher- found to be a source of loss to the Government or municipality undertaking it.

is almost certain to be followed by an in-Secretary Long's Naval Programme. The report of the Secretary of the Navy is of more than usual general interest, because it contains a full account of the parts the navy has taken in the Philippines and in the siege and relief of Tientsin and Pekin. Of more importance, however, is the portion wherein Mr. Long sets forth the official desires of the Administration in the matter

of new vessels. It will be remembered that the various permanent boards have put out programmes

whose predecessors, transported years general increase of the navy."

an inability to oppose constitutional re-We have battleships affoat, and in reserve; and some eight others under construction, including those authorized but not marry. He recognizes, however, that not actually begun. The crying need of the navy is for small gunboats to be used but by sentiment, and that, even w en in the shallow harbors and rivers of our pathological circumstances are made clear insular possessions, and this need will to one of the contracting parties, a feeling exist long after the present state of hostilities is ended, for "police duty" around their coasts. These small vessels are The Committee on Foreign Relations. the only craft that our yards will be able to construct for many months, so crowded are they with naval construction already. a chairman. The Republican members conservative in his programme, so far as these small vessels are concerned

Mr. Long renews certain recommendations regarding naval bureaus, and his recommendation for a fair method of rewarding officers for gallant and meritorious service. rather than the present illogical system which rewards one at the expense of another; and adds thereto a plan for bestowing medals of honor and medals for faithful Senator FRYE, who in the ordinary course service and for courage on officers and of things would succeed Senator Davis men, which has proved feasible in foreign as chairman, is the President pro tempore navies and would certainly be successful of the Senate; and until the 4th of next here. The proposition to revive the rank March he will perform the duties of Vice- of Vice-Admiral calls for immediate atten-President, which devolved upon him at the tion. It can rationally have but one end in view, that of giving to Admiral SAMP-Senator Cullon is already chairman son the honor that must in justice crown of the Committee on Inter-State Comall rewards incident to the Spanish war.

In any future book of "Golden Deeds," the names of JOHN MOON and J. W. SMILEY must have a place. On Monday the buildings over the shaft of the coal mine at White Oak, W. Va., got on fire. Moon, the engineer, sent down the elevator car to the men in the shaft. and when he found that they had not all escaped sent it down a second time, though the engine room itself was on fire, and he was in momentary dread of an explosion from the the important questions which will concern dynamite stored nearby. SMILEY, the mine the committee at the approaching session superintendent, rushed through the flames, and carried out the dynamite; and then returned and beat out the flames on the engineer's clothing, while the latter ran the engine that was hoisting the last men from the bottom of the shaft. It is commonplace to say that there are heroes in peace as well as in war; but it is

Better bury it again. The game of football will be finer sport and freer from animadversion when all formations classed as " tandem. at least of the lines, are abolished

lishing a printing office. This scheme has been tried in Boston, and has been a Maine in the harbor of Havana is wise commelancholy failure. It was adopted by mercially, if for no other reason, Havana no streams of importance flowing into it and with only the current of the tides to stir its waters. The harbor is already cramped, and the formation of a shoal about the wreck of the Maine would be a serious obstacle to the upon city printing cost from 20 to 50 per | trade of the port. At the same time we would suggest that a substantial buoy or a light of contract. The Boston municipal printing some enduring kind to placed where the wreck office sold for a fifth of its cost. A New lies so as to mark the exact spot where the

Cassava should build up a dozen towns in the State within the next ten years. We have a practical monomory. For these special favorities of our self we should set up a close corporation, keep up the price and get rich while selling cheaper to others than they ever hought before. — Florida Times Union.

Monopoly? Close corporation? Keep up prices? Get rich, while selling cheaper to others than they ever bought before? We have just quoted from a jour ai which, before the recent election, was an ardent disciple of Bryanism Yet now it uses the lingo and proposes to set up the machinery of the trusts. All the same we hope that Floride will bloom and boom with

Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S "Lort Chord" is cred ited by the Baston musicians with having imper ishable fame.—Boston Evening Transcrept.

Mighty few products of men's minds can lay claim to that, and if "The Lost Chord" is to have it, no one need grudge it its good fortune: though it would prove that sometimes the genius of the Gods has to take a back seat earth. "The Lost Chord" will live as long prob- alstently interesting and attractive.

ably as that fellow type of the exciting, but not inspiring, "Les Rameaux," and not longer. Imagine, though, that SULLIVAN will be remembered more for "Onward Christian Soldier "than for "The Lost Chord "or " Finafore," and that not altogether because "Onward Christian Soldier " is a hymn tune.

Catholic Societies and the Negroes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: A meeting of the committee appointed recently to arrange for the federation of Catholic societies will be held in New York on Thanksgiving Day. A plan of work was given to the press some days ago by the Right Rev. Bishop Messmer of Green Bay, Wis In it many alleged or supposed grievances are listed; even the Indian schools are mentioned. But the negro question is quite overlooked. There are a few matters affecting our black

countrymen which seem worthy of study. First-How do Catholies and Catholic societies stand in regard to the laws of the Southern States forbidding the marriage of blacks and whites? Some of these States make such marringes invalid; others illegal only. The Catholic Church recognizes the marriage of a black and a white as perfectly lawful. No Church impedi-

ment affects the skin's color. Second-How do Catholics and Catholic societies stand in regard to the disfranchisement of

the negroes? No sensible negro objects to uniform qualifications for voting, whether of education or of property or of both. The negroes object to the 'grandfather clause" and also to the unjust ap-

plication of the tests. Certainly, Catholic societies, whose membership is largely made up of a race which for ages suffered political disfranchis ment at the hands of angland, ought to put forth a strong ener-

of ingland, ought to put forth a strong energizing word for fair play to the black man and no layor to the ignorant white man. These questions affect the colored Catholics of ou Southland; this is why we ask them.

A brief study, moreover, of the recent Presidential election may prove pertinent. The Protestant section of our country, viz. the South, went for Bryan, who, however, was supported by nearly all the Catholic newspapers and by nearly all the Catholic newspapers and by nearly all the Catholic Bishops and clergy. Yet the part of the country loyal to the aposite of free silver was just that part in which the Catholics may be likened in the words of the Prophet to the few grapes left on the the vine after the vininge.

It will be remembered that the various permanent boards have put out programmes for future construction. The General Borrd, of which Admiral Dewey is President, suggest the construction of two battleships, two armored cruisers, six gunboats, one transport and one training ship. The programme of the Board on Construction called for three 13,500-ton battleships, two 13,000-ton armored cruisers, six smaller cruisers and miscellaneous vessels, gunboats, colliers, repair ships, to the number of twenty-seven. The minority member of this last-named board proposed the construction of two 14,000-ton battleships, two armored cruisers somewhat smaller and twelve light-draft gunboats.

The Secretary's programme is in the nature of a compromise. In view of the number of large fighting vessels authorized, of which some have hardly been begun, he asks for two battleships and troops and two armored cruisers, of 14,000 tons each; for six light-draft gunboats; and for collers, transports, training ships and repair ships, without specifying any particular number. These last are "the necessary accompaniment of the general increase of the navy."

We have battleships a floot and for the same arice, in the necessary accompaniment of the general increase of the navy."

We have battleships a floot and for the last form any of the last base have darked in the second at value of the nave of Perhaps 500,000 Catholics, not more, are to be or a decided anti-Auerican, he is a good Catholic, let him defend what doctrines he may." This is from an article on "Civil and Rellatous Fre-dom" in Brownson's Review for July, 1804 (Works, Vol. 20, page 309). BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. RICHARD SHEIL.

What the Substitute Letter Carriers Want. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has been stated that the substitute letter carriers will try to have a bill passed at the coming session of Congress providing for the payment of a regular salary to them.

The substitute letter carriers of the country in general and of New York in particular, positively do not want a salary. What they lo want and what they seek to have accorded them by legislation is the measure before Con-The Secretary might well have been less gress known as the Grout bill. This bill, fathprovides that a substitute serve a probationary term of six months, at the expiration of which he is elegible to appointment as a car provides that a substitute serve a probationary term of six months, at the expiration of
which he is elacible to appointment as a carrier of the third grade; if he serves a year besales the probationary period, he is eligible to
appointment as a carrier of the second grade, and
if he serves two years, then to the first grade.
The salaries of the grades are, third, \$600 per
annum; second, \$500; first, \$1,000. The act
also applies to cities of the second class. In
small cities having a few carriers only, and
one or two substitutes, where the subs make
little besides the vacation money, a bonus
of \$200 is provided. This sum is to pay the
subs for their trouble in reporting and also
to keep men broken to harness in the service,
thereby doing away with the necessity of appointing new men yearly. The provisions
of the bill apply, also, to regular carriers in
first and second years who have served the
required time over the probationary period,
which means all drawing less than \$1,000 per
annum. Under the existing law a sub receives
the oro rata pay of the resular whose work
he does, but no matter how long he may serve
as a sub, when he is appointed a regular he
starts at \$600 per annum. As a rule the subs
usually in New York at least—make more
than \$600 yearly. Therefore it is quite a hardslip to have to work a year for so little money.
The Grout bill does away with this. With
the exception of New York, the subs of all the
large cities are organized and are also members
of the N. A. L. C. It is the intention of the
subs of New York to organize to help along
the cause and also to remedy a few grievances.
Hoping The Sun, with its usual love of fairness and justice, will lend us its aid, we are
ALL of THE SUBS, PER ONE Of THE SUBS.
NEW YORE, Nov. 26.

The Cavairy Horse at the Horse Show.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the ast day of the Horse Show the ribbon was awarded, in the "military " class, to a bobtailed horse, its rider, with short stirrups, rising to the trot and using both hands. The like of this is unheard of in American military practice; all cavalry horses have long ils; our troopers sit the trot, the reins in one

Will you kindly explain the wherefore of this decision. Many besides myself are interested-were, in fact, amazed, as I was, when two veterans of the cavalry service on mounts selected because fulfilling the conditions as to size and bone of the United States Cavalry requirements, equipments perfect, were summarily shown the gate, the prize going to a jumping jack on a bob-tailed park hack. Per-haps the judge, certainly not a soldier, was English, for in England. I believe, some of the valry regiments have dock-tailed horses and

If this was the case don't you think it should we been announced in advance that the Americans barred? "Doboy.

New Name for Philippines Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the Philippines are under American control, would it not be in order to name them more appropriately? | paper have interested me. The Philippines were named after the infamous King Philip, whose very name is synonymous with bigotry, ignorance, vice and oppression. Why not name these islands in honor of that great emancipator, Lincoln! Or, how would "McKinley Islands" or "Dewey ligion is found in the hearts of men of all na-Islands" sound? GEORGE FENTRICK.

o Americans from almost any part of the Union 1 otice their answers to questions are almost invariably prec ded by the introductory expletive "Why. Every conversation is loaded with these whys. Yet I never see it used in American paper .

From the London Daily Chronicle. In the Cabinet, from a physical point of view, "the spiendid." At least half of them are well over six feet.

The Christmas number of Scribner's Magazine appears gorgeous in a colored cover by Maxfield Parrish, and with a Christmas supply of good things by way of contents. It is an excellent number, the con tributions, prose, verse and illustrations being con-

MOST POWERFUL GUN IN THE WORLD. The New Navy 12-Inch Gan

The new 12-inch gun made for the navy has produced something of a sensation in ordnance circles Its trial was reported last week. It fires a projectile weighing \$30 pounds with a Artillery, is 22.2 miles

fortifications, fires a 1,000-pound projectile a part of our institutions his interest is closely with a muzzle velocity of 2,025 foot-seconds, allied with our own and of course a much shorter range. The army 16-inch gun, recently completed Watervliet Arsenal, is expected to give 2,300 foot-seconds of muzzle velocity to a projectile according to Major Ingails, will be 21 miles (at an elevation of 40 degrees). No European gun can compare with this in muzzle energy. These striking results in the navy gun have been obtained by the use of a very powerful and a lighter projectile. Let us briefly consider how these changes produced the effect desired

The fixed elements in any gun which affect the muzzle velocity and maximum pressure are (1) Caliber, or diameter of the bore (2) Capacity of the powder chamber, which

holds the charge

(8) Travel of the projectile in the bore (4) Weight of the projectile.

The variable elements are: (1) Quality of powder Weight of powder charge

(3) Density of loading, that is, the relative space occupied by a given weight of powder. (4) Rate of powder combustion In the same gun, therefore, firing a particular projectile, with a particular kind of powder, we may vary the muzzle velocity only by

varying the weight of the charge. But in designing new guns all the fixed elements may be changed. In the case of this new gun, the caliber was established at 12 inches, but to obtain a higher muzzle velocity the designer was influenced by the following considerations:

In the first place, the ravy smokeless powder, according to Lieut. Strauss, United States Navy, Inspector of Ordnance at Indian Head Proving Ground, has proved excellent in quality, and in the 6-inch gun, 46 calibers long. gave a muzzle velocity of over 3,000 foot-seconds, with 17 tons pressure: and it is expected that in the new 50-caliber guns now building. it will give the same or a greater velocity with less pressure.

In the next place, the smokeless powders have the remarkable property of giving greater velocities and lower maximum pressures in the bore than the old powders. This is due to the fact that they are slow-burning powders. and although the maximum pressure is less the aggregate pressure on the projectile, while it is in the bore, is greater, consequently the projectile has a higher velocity.

The longer a projectile remains in the bore the longer the gases act on it, consequently increased length of bore (limited by friction in the bore, and the time the powder takes to be entirely corsumed) must give increased velocity. Experiment has shown, however, that beyond a certain point nothing is gained by increasing the length of the gun; over, excessive length means great weight and unwieldiness of the piece. The best length of bore depends on the powder and other considerations, and has generally been determined by calculation, in the large caliber guns, as is too expensive to test experimentally

Finally, having obtained increased muzzle relocity by the use of a good powder and by ncreasing the length of the bore, the proectile may be made shorter, and still be steady n its flight, with a consequent further increase n velocity. The length of the projectile is determined (among other considerations) by what is necessary to prevent it from "turnbling," or rather by what will keep its point steady to the front, on which condition its accuracy largely depends. But the greater the velocity the less the tendency to tumble, hence a fast-moving projectile need not be so long as a slow-moving one to obtain this result But a reduction in weight of projectile (there being less matter to move) still further increases the muzzle velocity, and this element is therefore also effective in giving

To sum up, then, the new navy gun uses an excellent smokeless powder, giving high velocities combined with low pressures: it is 50-calibers long (which is not excessive), while the army gun is only 40: it fires an \$50 pound projectile, while the Army gun fires one of 1,000 pounds, and since the diameter is the same in both the length of the former is less

These are the main factors that determine its great power; but, of course, there are many other elements involved, and the designer did not find the problem so simple as appears from this brief explanation.

Theatrical Bunco.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir In these days, when a revival of public spirit gives promise of many practical reforms, is it not shout time that the long-suffering patrons of our playhouses should rebel against the "speculator" evil?

No one can reasonably object to the highest standard of prices at which a management can fill its house. But a place of public amusement should not only publish its rates, but should by law adhere to said rates. This would not inhibit extra prices for special performances if need be, but it would restore to the public its right to buy a ticket at the advertised price.

I am familiar with one Broadway house whose business instincts will one of these days get the better of it. Seats in the orchestra \$2. But if you wish to attend on a given evening can you get one of these seats on that day, or the day before, or two days before? if you know how. Try them on the telephone All sold! Go in person. Same result. But don't you see that businesslike looking gentle

don't you see that businesslike looking gentleman at the entrance, whom the habitues have come to understand to be an employee of the house? Well, he has orchestra tickets, all you want of them, any time. Yes, four seats together, fifteen minutes before the curtain. And you will pay him \$3 a seat, or \$2.50, if you're lucky.

This I affirm is an imposition which the theatre-going public should no longer supinely foster. It may with truth be said that we are a most generous people, lavish in our patronage, recking little the cost, so we be amused. And very proper it is that our play folks should garner a plethora of the nimble ducats, so long as the public is not duped. But shall not public sentiment prevail against this game of bunce?

New York, Nov. 27.

E. H. S.

The One and Ouly Religion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your criticisms on some remarks made at the late religious conference held in this city and the letter of "S." in this morning's number of your

There is but one religion in the world, or, rather, in men's hearts, and that is the religion of love. Its positive side is the love of right; its negative, the abl orrence of evil. This retions under the sun. With the Christian it takes the form of the worship or love of God for this reason, that, being inspired as he is with the love of right, he recog-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. In talking nizes in God the source of all right and truth precisely as the man who is inspired with the love of music recognizes the soul of music in the great composers. God thus reveals Himself to the Christian through inspiration or sympathy; and his knowledge of God i a conviction of the soul. This conviction is the Christian's "faith." In the basis of the faith the Christian accepts the revelations of God; and his knowledge of many of the things of this life and of the life to come is founded upon this faith, and upon it alone.

Having thinself become enlightened by the source of right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, the Christian is anxious that all who love right, and the christian is anxious that all who love right and upon this faith, and upon it alone. in the great composers. God thus reveals Him

THE NEGRO AND THE SUFFRAGE

An Argument by a Prominent Virginian that Negro Disfranchisement Is Essential.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEN SO I have fend with much interest the afficies that have appeared from time to time in regard to the muzzle velocity of nearly 2,700 feet per second. disfranchisement of the negro in the South, or nearly 2,700 foot-seconds, which makes it. I and I think most of them were written by man in the sense that it will carry farthest, the most I who have never been South, or have not met powerful gun in the world. Its maximum the better element of Southern white men for range, at an elevation of 45 degrees, as calcut- I do not hesitate to say without fear of centra- of the Fifteenth Amen Iment under the forms lated by Major Ingalls of the United States diction that the best element in the South is abxious to see the advancement of the negro The army 12-inch gun, found in our coast and appreciates the fact that as long as he is

In the first instance, giving the negro the power to vote after the war under the then existing conditions, has been his curse, as he was raised to have every want and necessity era States. weighing 2,370 pounds; its maximum range, anticipated, and the life of a slave entirely unfitted him to vote. He was a child so far as experience and education went, and consequently became the prey and "cat's paw of unscrupulous politicians and carpetbaggers who represented after the war the Republican powder, smokeless, a longer barrel or bore party in most sections of the South men who, to keep their influence over the poor darky, worked on his passions and made him hate the white men of the South and regard them as his enemies -all to carry out their unscrupulous

Under these circumstances, the white men were forced to make common cause against the negro for the protection of their lives, liberty and institutions, whether, from principle they sided with the Democrats or Republicans, as no self-respecting white man from any section would care to associate with any but very few of the white men who repre-sented the Republican party in the South after the war. It was for these reasons that the color line had to be drawn. My people did not do it, but when it was forced on them, they had to accept it, as it was plain to every think-ing man of the South that if the negro was given this power to vote by the Republican party to further the ends and greed of the representatives of that party, it would cause

tives of that party, it would cause the white men, for self-preservation, to stand solid against that party, and still to-day it is not a question of party, but of color line.

Remove the negro from politics, and you take away the curse of his life since freedom came to him, and also the cause that keeps the South solid. Remove him from politics and he ceases to become a prey of politicians, and only has his advancement and interest to work out.

Why do Northern leaders to day, before

South solid. Remove him from politics and he ceases to become a prey of politicians, and only has his advancement and interest to work out.

Why do Northern bankers to-day, before making an offer on Southern municipal bonds ask to know the white and colored population, and if the proportion is nearly equal will not bid as much as if the white exceed the colored by such a majority that there can be no question of negro rule? The s per cent, bonds of my city, under negro rule after the war, sold for 70 cents on the dollar; to-day they bring \$1.30. If money talks, the Northern bankers do not approve of the negro voting; and just as surely as the negro is removed from politics in the South, I think the solid South will be broken.

I therefore, think that the negroes, as a class, will be improved morally, mentally and physically by being disfranchised, as the best educated, most intelligent and wealthlest negroes are found in communities where their number is so small as not to have any influence over politics, and they are thus prevented from being the prey of unscrupulous white men and politicians. If they had not been allowed to vote for two generations after freedom, there would be no race question to agitate the country to-day. To expect the negro in a day to know enough to provide himself, physically, mentally and morally, when for generations past he had nothing of that kind to do, was alone sufficient to turn his head and make a fool of him, or any one else in like circumstances. Our Government, however, was not satisfied with that, but they expected the negro to vote intelligently, and when they had taken no steps whatever in that direction, but had aided and abetted unscrupulous politicians to take advantage of the poor, ignorant darky. The way the Government has treated the negro is a disgrace to the country. The Indian and the Cuban are helped in many ways, but the white men of the South and their Northern if lends.

The South is only in it infancy as to its undevalued resources, but in every line where

darky is only helped and educated by the white rien of the South and their Northern friends.

The South is only in it infancy as to its undeveloped resources, but in every line where she has met the North as competitor she has outstripped her on account of richer resources developed with the assistance of Northern brains and capital. We are fast becoming the coal producers of the world. Our cotton mills are the talk of the cotton world, and our iron is becoming a factor in the iron market. As we outstrip competitors from the different sections, we will become free traders and protectionists, and I expect to live to hear the South crying for protection and the North for free trade, due to the same cause that at present makes it the reverse.

But one thing is svident: This is the white man's country and is going to remain so. The Anglo-Saxon race has always ruled and never been subjects except for a short time.

JOHN STEWART WALEER.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 18.

Commercialism and Altruism

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article of to-day, " One of Mr. Hewitt's Superficial Views," points out that "commercialism " is essential to continued progress and that to lessen the desire for accumulating wealth would do infinite harm, especially to the working class. So far so good.

When, however, Mr. Hewitt said that "the spirit of commercialism will steadily grow less and the spirit of attriism stronger," he probably meant that the altruistic tendency in the coming century will increase proportionately. If this is his hope and belief, no fault can be found with his forecast.

If hereafter the great employers of men will give a larger part of their attention to studying the social and economic status of their employees and thereby bring about a better understanding between labor and capital, demagogues will find their calling profitiess and a possible "cataclysm unparalleled in history" need not be feared.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27. wealth would do infinite harm, especially to

Thankegiving.

Give thanks Because you are allve to-day And still are able in a way To do, however small, some good, You know it's not the multitude That does great things: how short and slow The steps that lead where you would go. Give thanks Because you're well and strong:

To give a thank or two: you know You might be worse, and even small Thanksgiving's more than none at all. Because you have to eat A turkey and all kinds of meat And oysters, fish and other things That do not swim or go on wings: But if you don't, then you can be Most thankful that you will be free From all those aches and troubles which Distinguish food that is too rich. Give thanks

But if you're not, it wont be wrong

Decause the country's free And loaded with Prosperity; If you think not, you still can throw A few thanks in, because you know Your country's got a blamed sight more Than any on this earthly shore.

Because your flag is where But if it isn't, don't you fret, But just give thanks, because, you bet, If it comes down 'twill be on top Of all the others that must drop.

Give thanks Because you're rich and great, The pets of fortune and of State: But if you're not, think what that leaves For you to gather of the sheaves Of power and plenty; and the fight To win is really more delight Than winning, so you ought to see How very thankful you should be Give thanks Because you're growing old. As one by one the years unfold

With wider knowledge, more serene Acceptance of the happy mean. But if you're not, and youth still holds You fast among the ne'er grow-olds, Be thankful still, because in sooth, The years will cure you of your youth. Give thanks! If not for what you have or are, o own a world or be a star; Why, then for what Has not been yours or you are not, Remembering that no greater bliss

Is in the good we get Than evil that we miss However rich or poo Who could not still be worse, You may be sure.

RESTRICTION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

The Question as Looked at From & Liberal

From the Padurah, Ky. San There are constant conniges in the suffrage law. Some apply to all questions, others to some cific questions. Some apply to States, some to all look in the same direction, to the same extent, and have the one purpose, the nullification of law; the defranchisement in the South The e disf anchising acts re all by Democratic Legislatures. They are acts passed and a good an !enforced,as Hen Ti Iman says, by bull dezing, browbeating, horsewhipping and a coting vot ers into the humer to refr in from voting, or into voting with the nulliflers. These aws come from, criginate in, and are found only in South

These being facts, it seems that the time for the literal enforcement of the second section of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment is fully come. It seems that the nullification sentiment is now taking on a rapid growth; that the seeming indifference of national officials has encouraged the nulliflers, and in a few years more the example of the Southern Democracs will have spread until in many States heretofore exempt from these frightful forms of disfranchisement all except the elect will have been robbed, under the "forms of law," of all participation in governmental affairs.

Tolerance has been indulged with the hope that Southerners would see the error of their way and correct their own conduct, that the better judgment of the thinking element would set straight the crooked things, but worse evil set straight the crooked things, but worse evil trends on heels of lesser evil so thick and fast they follow till it now seems time for action was at hand. Representation in Congress is to be apportioned and the basis should be shifted from population to votes recorded and counted. There isn't a point of view from which such a shifting would not be absolutely just. The States or sections losing representation would be without cause for complaint, while States gaining would get only what was due them. One district in Ohio has cast and recorded as many votes as the whole State of Missis-ippi or Alabama at same election for Congressman. It is not just that one of those States, casting no greater vote than a district in another State, should have eleven and the district one Congressman.

greater vote than a district in another State, should have eleven and the district one Congressman.

It is true that these acts of disfranchisement by the State may be just, that the di-franchised are justly deprived of a vole, that the locality best knows the worthy and the unworthy; but it is also true if a State has a large class of the unworthy, that it is unjust that numerous unworthy citizens should have wider and fuller representation than worthy citizens, or that a mass of unworthy citizens entitles the good among them to a member of Congress for fewer people. It is a certainty that if the average of the tabulated vote for five years alo e decided the extent of representation that the vote of many Southern States would quickly grow, or Congress representation quickly shrink, and it is safe to predict, with the well-known eagerness for official pie entertained in the South, that the ballot would achieve a freedom not lately known. Give us a literal enforcement of section two of the Fourteenth Amendment, Messrs, Congressmen, and we guarantee an increase of human liberty.

"The Devil's Turnip Patch." From the Philadelphia Record.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 15 .- On the top of Bald Eagle Mountain, just where the old turnpike breaks over the brow down into Black Hole Valley, is a queer field of rock, which Turnip Patch." The rocks, which are of a reddish sandstone, have the striking peculi-

arity of all standing on end, thus forming a jagged, irregular surface that won for it its queer name from the early settlers.

In bygone days, when the stages wheeled their way up from Northumberland to Williamsport, the four-in-hands traversed the old pike that skirts the Turnip Patch, and the strange garden of rocks was a constant source of wonderment to the traveller. Added to its interest as a natural ourlosity is a hidden stream of water somewhere beneath the standing stones, the noisy flowing of which forms a romantic song beneath one's feet. Nobely knows where the source of this stream is, nor can anybody find where it empties itself into Black Hole Valley.

The rock field covers an area of two or three acres, with its widest part to the north, then narrowing down V-shaped to the south, where the angle is lost in a fringe of stunted hemlocks and elders. Theorists have flaured on the cause of this mountain freak, but the theory obtaining most credence is that it is a legacy of the Glacial Age, the rocks being a collection pushed into their present vertical position by the moving ice.

St'boy in Georgia.

THE SUN casava to enter into a serious diamente of the etymology of the robust and bucolic word "Soob-boy!" Here is this defender of trusts Imm mercialism stands for; this dweller in the temple of Mammon and next-door neighbor to the Octopus actually attempting to elucidate the language of the

forests and glens and the new-ground fields! It would be bad enough if THE SUN were true to the suburban vocabulary, and wrote the word "soobboy," or, at least, "sub-boy:" but it exposes its urban ignorance by writing it down "at'boy" and 'stubboy." Now, of course, nobody who was ever out of sight of Printing House Square and out of sound of the Broadway cars ever heard either of those barbarous athilant corruptions of the true, smooth and sonorous word. Could even the editor SUN say "st'boy!" to a dog a quarter of a mile away so that the dog would hear u? The last syllable might possibly reach the dog, if he were particularly acute of ear, but the hissed first one would be absorbed by the atmosphere within twenty feet. On the other hand, "soob boy!" can be projected by good lungs a mile down the wind and half a mile against it. There are few other rallying cries that have so great carrying power. In wiregrass Georgia there are hunters who can send that message to a fox hound or a coon dog a mile and a quarter, and the

What is the etymology of the word? Oh that's all consense. It probably hasn't any. It is dog language, and means, "get there quick and catch him, you measly whelp!" The question of origin is The question of origin is lost in the larger fact that it is the only intelligible thing that a man can say to a dog when he means for the brute to do his level best to catch and hole the "varmint" that is ahead of him until the man gets there.

Nominating Hanna for President in 1905. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Enquirer has already recorded the expression of the "American Loyal Republican League of Cleve and" as to who should be the next President of the United States. Later action of the same general tenor is by the M. A. Hanna Republican Club of the same city. The members of that organization 'In dorse and present the name of Hon. Marcus A. Hanna to the Republicans of the nation for the most exalted position in the gift of the American people, President of the United States in 1904, as the most fitting trib ute to a gallant leader, an honest man and the best friend of labor in the nation."

Well, why not? Why should Mr. Hanna not be the Republican nominee? And, if the next President must be a Republican, why should he not be the Gencral of 1900?

Rabbit Driving Out Mutton in England. From the Meat Trades Journal.

The sheep as a source of food supply is beginning o find a rivel in the rabbit particularly the Australasian animal. In two years the supply has more than doubled; and down to the end of last month our imports this year reached the large bulk of 16,055 tons of dead rabbits. This great weight of dead rabb te is equivalent to about 600,000 New Zealand sheep and to even a larger number of Australian.

Automobiles for Naples. From the London Dally News.

The backney coach proprietors and cab drivers of Naples are more enterprising than the London ones They have formed themselves into an electromobile company for the purpose of transforming the hack-ney coaches and carrozella into automobiles within three years, their desire being thus to forestall any foreign society that might introduce the new mode of

A Believer in "Bossism."

E. L. Godkin in the Evening Post. Francis Parkman, though a ferrent Democrat, believed only in what might be called a fled Democracy"-that is, a Democracy whose opinions shaped and whose action was determined by a few men of known capacity.

Why He Preferred to Stay.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Landord—You will oblige me by paying your rent, now three months overdue. Unless you can pay, you must move. Or is the rent higher than you can aford? In that case, we might perhaps—Tenant—No, I think I'd rather stay right along at the present rate than be obliged to face the abstractive of pay or move.